from all the Roman Catholic parishes of the diocese. Edshop Wigger was present and made an address explaining the Pape's encyclical letters in regard to Freemasonry and the labor question. He said that the Roman Catholic Church was opposed to all secret societies, but the Pope had selected Masonry for illustration because it was the most prominent secret order in the world. In regard to labor he said that Church would always be the friend of the working people as long as their cause was just.

The music was conducted by Professor Dossert, composer of the Pope's Jubilee Mass, which is to be

PAPAL JUBILEE MUSIC.

THE STORY OF PALESTRINA AND HIS

CHARACTERISTICS OF MEDIAEVAL MASSES-PALESTRINA'S REFORM.

Music lovers who shall attend the golden inbilee of Pope Leo XIII at the Music Hall this (Monday) even ing will probably experience some difficulty in de-termining exactly what ideal or consistency of purpose was in the minds of the projectors when they stress has been laid upon the fact that several of



POPE LEO XIII.

seem as if the Rev. Joseph Graf was laboring under equantity in the sum of New-York's musical activities. It is true that the city has no choir devoted to the cultivation of "a capella" music, but it is not long since the marcelline mass, which for a century or so has been the subject of one of the prettiest fairy stories in musical history, was sung here in very good style-under the direction of Caryl Florio, and of his shorter pieces have been heard in church and concert-room. Mr. Richard Henry Warren has kept we fancy that they have not been neglected by the

choir of the Church of St. Francis Xavier.

The most notable of Mr. Walter Damrosch's achieve ments as a choral conductor, moreover, was the pro-



"Adoramus Te" by Palestrina was the direction of Dr. Damrosch. The prominence to be given to Palestrina's music will, nevertheless, 1 one of the most interesting features of the celebration. and for this the public is indebted to Mr. Graf, who, we believe, is a Swiss priest lately come to town from The difficulty about fixing an educational or sesthetic

status for the music comes from the fact that Pales tring, the model in what has come to be looked upor as the true and pure ecclesiastical style, is cons in the list with composers of the most varied man-ners and purposes. The Palestrina pieces will be a "Hace dies," an "O bone Jesu," an "O beata Trin-itas" and a "sanctus" and "Benedictus" from a missa brevis. The companions of these pieces will be the orchestral "March of the Three Holy Kings," from Liszt's "Christus"; Handel's "Largo"; Brune Oscar Klein's setting for soprano solo and orchestra of Cardinal Newman's beautiful hymn, "Lead Kindly Light"; a recitative and air entitled "Ruth," by Cesar Franck; Wagner's Prelude to "Parsifal"; Saint-Saens's "Inviolata," for soprano (to which the Rev. Mr. Graf has given an orchestral accompaniment); a Te Deum" by the Rev. F. De Witt, D. D., and Mr. Klein's ode, "Columbus," which was performed last October at the Columbus celebration of the Roman Catholic societies. Handel's "Largo" is an operatic sir (the original is in "Xerxes"), arranged by Hellmesberger; the Wugner prelude is, of course, secular music, as such things are usually considered, though profoundly religious in spirit.

The circumstance that though comparatively little of Palestrina's music is sung outside of Rome, his name is one of the most familiar in musical history Is due to the circumstance that he is credited with having saved artistic music to the church when it was in imminent danger of prohibition. The story has so often been told and fancifully embellished by ignorant or thoughtless writers that its present form is out of all preportion, and has spread a great deal of misinformation throughout the world touching the state of musical culture in the sixteenth century. This story, in its popular form, is to the effect that the sacred office about the middle of the sixteenth century had become fearfully degraded and vulgarized by the caprice and vanity of the composers and singers. Not only the elaborate contrapantal artifices of the writers, but also the frivolity and worldliness of the singers had brought it to pass that the text of the mais was wholly unintelligible and in performance was mixed up with those of the secular ballads whose melodies were used by the composers. This part of the story had been so exaggerated in the books that one would think that while the priest was performing his functions at the altar the choir was amusing itself singing brothel airs. Such a monstrous conception is wholly false, but there was igh that was objectionable in the settings of the mass and its performance to call out a vigorous protest from the Council of Trent in 1563. The violent reformers wished to banish figured music, as it was called, altogether, and return to the plain chanf. The decreta of the Council were sent to Pope Pius IV, who put the whole subject into the hands of a commission which had Carlo Borromeo at its head. This company to advise you as we have advised that company that you have no right, nor has the Man Sattan Athletic art, called on Palestrina, who in 1561 had been ap. Club, any right to sell said sub-lase or any interest the rein. art, called on Palestrina, who in 1561 had been ap-pointed chapel-master of the Church St. Maria to write a mass to prove that artistic music might be kept honestly subservient to the church Palestrina wrote three masses instead of one, which exhibition Company, and without and against its consent were sung by the pontifical choir before the com-

Apostle Saint John heard sung in the Heavenly Jerusalem, and of which this other John has given

foretaste in the Jerusalem on earth." Much that has been written about the abuses in church music which the Council of Trent undertool to reform is undoubtedly purely fantastic. The popular impression (and it is not confined to laymen in and sixteenth centuries made use of the melodies secular songs in their compositions, their masses must have sounded to the ears of their hearers as "Kyric elcison" set to "Ta-ra-ra-boom-de-ay" would sound to ours. Such a notion is utterly foolish. The melodies were only the framework on which the

composers built their many-voiced structures, and it would have required not only keen ears but a good deal of technical training to hear them. It was before melody had conquered recognition as the chief element in music. The borrowed tune was in one of the middle voices, and its purpose was like that of a scaffold. It was, indeed, not until after the time of PaleStrina that it occurred to musicians to make their harmony voices subordinate and sub-servient to the melody, and put the melody in the soprane. That was the achievement of German Protestant musicians, and grew out of the desire to Protestant musicians, and grew out of the desire to permit the congregation to take part in the musical service. These musicians, like their predecessors of more than a century previous, made toe of the people's melodies, and had the Reformation not been a popular movement the practice of atilizing yulgar melodies for the purpose of religious editication would doubtless have been as emphatically conden net in the Lutheran Church as it was in the Catholic. The whole movement for reform is easily understood if one will but remember that the reactionary element which sought to put artistle music aside in the Council of Trent has its vigorous champions in the Church of to-day. The spirit is that which made the Church Fathers condemn all musical instruments, and it lives to-day in Protestant denominations as well as in the Roman Church. To St. Jerome a flute seemed a wicked thing. That was 1,500 years or so ago. In our own time Lyman Beecher tried to convince one of, his parishioners that the violin was not iniquitous per se by playing the "Old Underdredth" upon it. A party in the council of Trent wanted to return to plain chant, and a party in the Church is agitating the same thing to-day. To this latter party a mass by Haydin or Mozart is as objectionable as were some of the masses of the crimpines. Calvin gave interance to their convections when in enjoining the use of the Genevan Psalter he said: "Those songs and melodies which are composed for the mere pleasure of the Genevan Psalter he said: "Those songs and melodies which are composed for the mere pleasure of the ear, and all they call ornamental music, and songs for four parts, do not behoove the majesty of the Church and cannot fail greatly to displease God." Goudlmel, Palestrina's teacher, was a plous member of the Reformed Church, and perished at Lyons in the massacre of the linguenois in 1572. He wrote harmonies for the old psalm tunes; but he was careful when he published them to say that the added paris were not designed for use in the church, "but for

PALESTRINA, WHERE THE COMPOSER WAS BORN Praeneste, was famous for its beautiful site, it healthfulness, its nuts and roses and its founda-

PATHER TREACY CELEBRATES MASS.

and Monsignor Satolli, and who says he has appealed he had previously announced he would do, in the house of Michael Collins, on West Pearlest. Father Treacy wore the full ecclesiastical vestments prescribed for Catholic priests during Lent. There were about ten of his late parishioners present. He openly declared himself as acting directly under the Pope's jurisdiction and defles the Bishop and Monsigner Satolii. He an restored.

At St. Paul's Catholic Church the congregation is in an uneasy state of mind, and those who are in clined to favor the deposed priest are in an especially uncomfortable position. Father Griffin, who, is now in charge of St. Paul's, read Bishop O'Farrell's letter relative to the trouble, as commanded. The letter was dated Trenton, February 18, and says that Father Treacy, by refusing to obey the Apostolic Delegate, who has decided the case, thereby attacks the Holy Father himself, and that any Catholic at-tending the services held by Father Treacy cannot unless by special permission of the Bishop,

The Rev. William T. Trency, of Swedesboro, prother of Father Treacy, of this place, says that he and a conference lasting an hour and a half on wednesday last with Archbishop Satolli at Washington, and that the Apostolic Delegate promised to care for his brother and compel lishop O'Enrell to pay a large sum for the indisposition caused by the removal and subsequent confluence in an asylum. He also said that the Apostolic Delegate promised to restore his brother to the priesthood within two months.

A WARNING TO THE RECEIVER.

MR. FREEDMAN TOLD NOT TO SELL THE MAN-

HATTAN FIELD LEASE. As soon as it became known that Mr. Freedman, receiver of the Manhattan Athletic Club, proposed to sell the club's lease of Manhattan Field, the National Exhibition Company (New-York Baseball Club) took steps to prevent it. The latter organization holds the original lease of the grounds and sub-lets to the Manhattan Athletic Club. According to the terms of the agreement the Manhattan Athletic Club cannot dispose of its sub-lease in any way without the consent of the National Exhibition Company. The latter's law-yers have brought out that point in the following letter

to Mr. Freedman:
We have been consulted by the National Exhibition
Company concerning certain statements that have appeared Company concerning certain statements that have appeared recently in the daily newspapers published in this city and made by you to persons, who have so informed the National Exhibition Company, the as the receiver of the Manhattan Athletic Club, you intend and are about to sell the sub-lease granted by the National Exhibition Company to the Manhattan Athletic Club, dated March 31, 1802, covering premises situated in the city of New-York, on the westerly side of Lighth-ave, between One-hundred-and-fifty-seventh sts., known as "The Manhattan Field," and all the rights of the Manhattan Athletic Club in and to said premises, which that club has under end by virtue of said sub-lease.

We have been requested by the National Exhibition Company to advise you as we have advised that company

or in the demised premises or property covered thereby or any interest therein, and that any such sale will be in direct violation of the terms, covenants and conditions of said sub-lease, and contrary to the wish of the National were sung by the pontifical choir before the commissioners in the palace of Cardinal Vitellozzo was a forfeiture by you and the Manhattan Athletic Club of all the rights of the Manhatt

THE COLUMBIAN EXPRESS OF THE PENNSYLtastes medicinally, in Keeping with other luxuries, emedy must be pleasantly acceptable in form, purely lessme in composition, truly beneficial in effect and rely free from every objectionable quality. If really train is peculiarly attractive. The train leaves New York at 0:00 a. m.



Dr. Lyon has used his own tooth powder daily, for over thirty years, and has never had the toothache or lost a tooth. Moral:--Save your teeth by using bishops. I am unacquainted with statistics bearing

Dr. Lyon's Perfect Tooth Powder.

BISHOP WIGGER REBUKED.

MONSIGNOR SATULLI'S LETTER TO HIM.

IT IS READ BY FATHER KILLEEN, WHO IS NOW UNQUESTIONABLY SUSTAINED.

extremely displeased with Bi-hop Wigger for at-tempting to make it appear that he had been sustained This was established beyond a doubt by the reading in public yesterday of a letter from Monsignor Satold to Bishop Wigger. The leiter was read by Father Killeen with the permission of Monsigner Satolli. It Apostolic Delegate is displeased with him. In it Monsignor Satolii explains at length his decision so that there may be no further mi-understanding of his menning. The letter, to say what is no nere than true, is a rebuke to the Bishop of Newark. It custains what Father Killeen has said about Monsig-

and St. Henry's

Monsigner satelfi wrote the letter, because Pishop
Wigger saw fit to compel Father Killeen and Father Afine to read at all the masses a week ago a letter written by him which made it appear that he had Henry's Church, and that St. Thomas's would be used only on feast days if the congregation so wished and Father Ahne thought it navisable to do so. He also said that St. Henry's Church was the principal church, and that the seemons delivered there should be in German as well as in English. His letter,

permission to rent it to his congregation. Father that he had won his case against hishop Wigger. As Father Ahne read the letter written by hishop

read the decision to you as given by the Apostolic Delegate. I think you know us sufficiently well to know that I would not declare from this sacred spot a fals of such grave importance. I expressed at the same tim y pleasure and gratification that the affair was termipeace and unfoil, when before this there was nothing but

our right reverend Bishop to read last Sunday at the different masses a decision entirely different from that of the preceding Sunday. However, I read it. Now I am nanded by the Delegate Apostolic to read a copy ind, to avoid all controversy and equivocation in the future he has sent a letter to Father Ahne, of St. Henry's ase from the beginning. Whatever else may have ap

Now let me read to you a copy of the letter which Monsigner Satolli sent to Bishop Wigger on last Monday. It reads as follows:

"Washington, D. C., Feb. 13, 1893.

"To the Rt. Rev. Pishop Wigger, D. D.

"Rt. Rev. and Dear Bishop: I am pleased that my
first letter remained unopened by you until the 8th inst.
I am still much more displeased, however, that the
conditions agreed upon between us for the purpose of
settling the affairs of St. Mary's parish have not been expressed. It was atreed, in the first place, that a rule the preaching should be in English, and that, a the use of the Ternacular is allowed, the same tange should be employed for other functions, and that the should be employed for other functions, and that the should be made to the manual state of the parishioners under the parishioners u derstand English. Therefore, let Father Ahne be for bidden to preach in German. There was a mutual agre-ment, in the second place, that on feast days, that is, or feast days to which is annexed the obligation of hearin mass, and on Sundays, the second mass should be colbrated in the Church of St. Thomass. Now, I wish the beginning with next Sunday, the second mass be celebrated in the aforesaid Church of St. Thomas, lett an I justice be done to the people who have built it, and there should be given a reason for dissension, since it evident that the faithful earnestly desire its opening.
"Therefore, the Church of St. Thomas must be immediate

restored to divine worship and kept open for the devotion of the faithful, all the more as there is a school there, that teachers and pupils may seize the opportunity to visit the church, which practice it would be well to recomm Hence it is proper that the altar should be orname with an image of the Blessed Virgin or of St. Thom devotion to whom I specifily recommend. With regard this matter I trust you will adhere to your former agree ment, and thus you and I will be spared further annoyance I will send a copy of this letter to both rectors to rer any ambiguity and have them carry out what has been

ordered once and for all. "FRANCIS, ARCHBISHOP SATOLLI. "Delegate Apostolie."

"Catholic University, Washington, D. C. "February 17, 1893.
"To the Rev. Father Killeen: To the Rev. Father Ahr has been granted that after his English sermon in th hurch of St. Henry, at the first mass, he may have the privilege of making a brief summary of it in German, I favor of the few Germans who, he says, do not under

stand English, and this concession is only temporary

Delegate. It reads as follows:

A Gold Mine Found occasions happiness to the finder, but he the Old Dominion Cigarette. A photograph with each package.

The explanation of this is that Fatner Anna were Washington last Wednesday and represented the utter Impossibility of restoring the pews, after and other things, which had been removed by him, so that mass could not be said by him in St. Thomas's to-day. The Apostolic

a bishop. Let me say that he is a noble specimen of what a Pope should be. His judgment in everything has been wonderfully good and he has given us proof of his good judgment by sending Monsigner Satelli to this country. He did not make a mistake by establishing an Apostolic Delegation here. We should give thanks that we have such a person here to pour oil on the troubled water. Why should we not reliable thanks of Satellia.

yesterday in St. Patrick's Cathedral. The Bishop golden jubilee of the Pope. The reporter asked him if he had anything to say regarding the statement that Monsignor Satolli had rebuket i.in. "I do not care to say anything," the Bishop answered. Bishop, but that it was a misunder-tanding.

"It is safest to say nothing," Bishop Wigger re "If I begin explaining it would only cause

that Father Ahne explains the Bishop's misunder celebrated in st. Thomas's every feast day, and that refer only to holy days.

thought that Monsignor Satolli will order Father Egan back to his old place in it. Mary's. The

controversy, and informing the Apostolic Delegate of their respect and esteem for Father Killeen. Many Catholics of Bayonne City like Father Killeen, but the whole city feels the same way toward him. I mumber of the lending Frotestants met last weed and sent a letter to Father Killeen. Here is the

pleasure when it may, perhaps, be of service else where, to extend to vol. this voluntary expression of our respect and esteen." St. Thormas's Church will be reopened next Sunda morning at half-past 10 o'clock.

AGAINST CAHENSLYISM.

DR. HAMILTON WILLIAMS'S VIEWS.

pflest or layman, who is imbased with the American spirit, and is himself an American at heart, is strennously opposed to the introduction of anything the It is also safe and fair to say that Cahenstylsm. and the majority of the members of the Roman and not antagonistic to American principles and Satolii in the case of Bishop Wigger shows conclusively that he, as the head of the Church in the United states, is emphatically opposed to Cahen-lyism, and to those who attempt to foster its spirit here.

A number of well-informed Camera layous been seen by a Tribune reporter. They all agree in saying that the spirit of Caheralyism cannot dwell in probable. If it be true, the Democratic party has probable. If it be true, the Democratic party has betraved and the voters who rolled up one of the best known and best informed of the Roman Catholic laymen of this city, spoke abou Cahenslyism. He does not believe it should be to erated in this country, adding that it never will be Here is what he said: "A German Catholic layman omewhat wanting in appreciation of the incongruous

volved some time since from his inner consciousnes not a camel, but a mission. He proposed to teach the Pope how to teach American Catholic Bishors how to

"Mr. Cabensly, for such is his name, considered, if he does still not do so, that the interests of Catholecism would be subserved by a system under which European immigrants into America would be ministered to exclusively or mainly by priests and bishop of their respective nationalities and languages.

"Some minds will eternally tithe, mint and cummin to the neglect of the weightier matters of the law, and the fidgets of the parish vestry will continue to obtrude their littlenesses upon the senators of the Church. I readily grant that here and there leakages have occurred, that Germans and Italians, Peles and Hungarians have in some instances fallen away from the Church, and that because these lacked their priests and maybap bishops to teach and rule them brough their native tengue, and that this has involved the loss of the children. This is all very seddening, but the remedy is not Calienslyism, and the hierarchy know. ii. Were even Cahenslyism a remedy it is absolutely beyond our reach. We are not a protectorate of any European power, nor are we, to use the convenien euphemism of transatlantic diplomacy, a territory within the sphere of influence of this or that King or country. This is the mighty American nation and not an unbreeched section of darkest Africa. Bennett discovered Stanley, not Stanley Bennett. Within the domain of politics we have well or tgrown the States Rights theory; ecclesiastically we have burst the swaddling clothes of a missionary country. Cahensly and Cleveland are alike powerless to help or hurt And then again it must be confessed that the august Sovereign Pontiff, be it respectfully said, is not at all likely to prove the banner pupil of this nineteenth century Orbilius. He has now a school of his own and will not readily waive his gisterial rights at the suggestion of a scholar turned

friend, as it is the only possible support and basis, of the National churches. The policy of him who has ever borne upon his shoulders the care of all the churches has ever been the multiplication of his charges, since, paradoxical as it may seem, it is only through this that his burden is lightened. The appointment of Archbishop Satolli as Papal Delegate to the United States is at once the recognition of our National status, ecclesiastically, and the normal method of lessening the Eurdens of the Suprem

"It is absolutely essential to the character of National church that it be racy of the soil and of the people. The test of attained manhood in the so is not that of years, but of capacity for self-sus tainment, and were the countless millions of the Chinese Empire or of India to be brought within

Curia would argely discount an optimistic futur which was not based upon a hierarchy and a priest-hood sprung from the soil and the people of those countries. Those who cavil at the successes claimed for the Jesuit missionaries in Japan have among other things alleged just this, that while millions of Japan see were haptized, but few were millions of Japanese were baptized, but few were ordained to the priesthood, and none consecrated upon this case, and am not concerned with them for the present, though with all good Cathones I should be jenious of any laurel tern from the brows of that glorious order, the "praesidium et dulce decus" of the Church, but the fact remains that the shaft was known to be well-forged, if it lacked accuracy of aim. And when the auspicious era comes when a native hierarchy will arise in India or Japan, the Roman Court will doubtless prove indifferent to the vaticinations of forthcoming Cahenslys.

"But there is perhaps another point from which renders of The Tribune. Respect for the intelligence position so untenable, and yet a survey of the matter hich would exclude this view might be looked upon

as incomplete. It is stated that German sproud of the commanding position that Europe has reached in the arts and sciences, in literature and arms, still look with fealous eye upon the boasted negenery of the Angio-Saxon race and language, whether present or in prospective, and would fain prepare to join issue with the English speaking world by a corresponding development of the German. To that end they would seek to prevent or at least postpone the Americaniz nation of the German immigrant. They see the means in the parochical school, whether Catholic or Latheran, where the German tongue is still perpetuated on American soil.

"I may not, of course, speak for the Lutherans, but I may at least speak of, if not fir, the Catholics and might as well here state that those leaders of German statecraft count without their host. That very policy of the Roman court which aims at the creation of the National Church, whelever possible, summarily blocks the read. Altogether apart from that policy the sympathies of Rome lie with the American Republic as again the European Empire. Rome has ever sought the peoples, and only kings when through them alone lay the road to the masses, at dismal experience has made manifest to the Church the fatal disadvantage of imperial and royal protected the Church after the well-known fashion in which England protected the American colorles, and now protects Egypt and India. It was the Church which paid the army of occupation, and that by a dangerous curtailment of its liberties and influence. It never feared Nivro, but Nevo was a tower of strength to the Church, when the glided despotism of the East for the rule and ruin of the Schismatic and the Musselman. Simonlacal chiefs of the Holy Roman Empire, Kings of England, Defenders of the Faith, Eldest Sons of the Church which leads and in the seast for the rule and ruin of the Schismatic and the Musselman. Simonlacal chiefs of the Holy Roman Empire, Kings of England, Defenders of the Faith, Eldest Sons of the Church reveilling in the ordes of

DEMOCRATIC MISGIVINGS.

SOUTHERN AND WESTERN MEN LOSING

finds frequent, open expression. A Free Trader who has the tariff resolution of the Democratic National Convention at his tongue's end, and who sincere's and carnestly believes that Protection is "a fraud, a rob-bery of the great majority of the American people,"

tion ascribed to Mr. Cleveland that the only ne es it; which could arise for a special session of the next Congress would be that of dealing promptly with the silver question. Perhaps I ought to say that I Cahensiyism. It is also safe and fair to say that cannot understand it except upon the theory that the Pope, his representative, Monsignor Satolli, Mr. Cleveland and his confidential advisers have determined that the policy of the incoming Ain Inistra-Catholic Church in this country, believe in an American tion shall be guided and controlled, so far as platform Catholic Church which shall be in sympathy with pledges are concerned, by the tariff resolution approved by Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Whitney, adopted and reported to the National Convention by Committee on Resolutions and rejected by the Con vention by a majority of nearly two-thirds, rather than by the resolution which was adopted by a 11% unifortly of the Couve Con. I am reluctant to be again been betrayed and the voters who rolled up sich a magnificent electoral majority for Cl-velant Another Democratic Representative, who was an

anti-Cleveland man prior to the Chicago Convention discussed the matter yesterday in more vigerous language. Among other things he said: "You ask me for my opinion as to whether Mr. Cleveland intends to adhere to the position taken by the Democratic party in regard to the fariff in the National Convention of 1892. In reply I want to say that I do not know anything about Mr. Cleveland's intentions, except as I find significance in the statements and acts of himself and the men whom he appears to have chosen as his confidential advisers

if he basenot experienced a radical change of views in respect to the tariff, has made up his mind to regard it as a subordinate or secondary matter. In a speech that he delivered in Rhode Island in the State campaign last spring he went at least as far in de-nouncing the Protective tariff as the National Convention went at Chicago in July. If he was hones Convention and bring the tariff policy of his Adminis tration into harmony with it, and he will call a special session of the LIHI Congress within thirty days after his inauguration as President. There will be no extrol of both the legislative and executive departments of the Government for the first time in thirty-two years, with full power to stop the robbery of the many

"Do you expect that a spring session will be called?" asked the correspondent.

and I hardly dare even to hope. I judge from what has happened-all that has been said and done during the last few weeks by Mr. Cleveland and the men who

THERE'S A DIFFERENCE IN SIZE

between Dr. Pierce's Pellets and every other pill. The Pellets are smaller. And this difference in size, with their sugar coating makes them the easiest to size, with their sugar coating to makes them the casiest to take.

But there's a difference all through. They're easiest in the way they act.

No griping, no violence, no reaction afterward. They do permanent good. They regulate the system, as well as cleanse and renovate it. Sick or Billious Headache, Constipation. Indigestion, Billious Attacks, and all derangements of the liver, stomach, and bowels are prevented, relieved, and cured.

Put up in sealed vials, LIN

## In One Minute Rheumatic

weak, painful kidneys, back ache, uterine pains and weaknesses, coughs, e-and chest pains. It vita hence is powerful in the treatment of nervous pains weakness, numbness and paralysis,

## Solid Silver.

New ideas and designs are being constantly added to our celebrated ine of Sterling ware. It merits and enjoys an international reputation.

## Reed & Barton

37 Union Square, N. Y.

ers, railroad presidents and other thusiness men' in the city of New-York can exert more influence upon Southern planters. So far as the tariff is concerned. I do not hope for any real reform during Mr. Clete land's Administration. I recently heard a New England Democrat described as a Sugar-costed Protection tionist.' Well, I have come to believe that Cleveland is not already a 'sugar-coated Property swindled again so far as the relief which they were promised from tariff burdens is concerned. I do not say that there may not be a partial redistribution of tariff benefits, but it will not be one in which the great mass of the people will share.

Cleveland is going to give us a robust Tariff Reform ing even among Democratic members of this House who will be members of the next Congress. Slowly, drawn between the men who have begun to call the selves 'conservative tar if reformers' and those whom they denominate 'radicals'; and it happens that among the former are a good many 'original Cleveland men.' They are fond of talking about 'vested rights' and the impolley, if not the iniquity, of doing anything which would seriously injure or cripple business enterprises which have been established and carried forward under an economic policy which, however mistaken, has been in force for thirty years.' In other words, because the tariff robbers have enjoyed immunity for a long period they must not be subjected to any rude legis Now, I am a radical Tariff Reformer-Free Trader I

Now, I am a radical Tariff Reformer—Free Trader If you prefer—and I believe in redeeming the please which we have made to the people."

Enough Democratic Representatives appear to share the optimons above expressed to indicate that share the optimons above expressed to indicate that doubt in regard to Mr. Cleveland's inture course in regard to tariff legis asion is rather widespread, and it certainly is increasing. If such doubt existed among members of the House of Representatives a might ago it was carefully concealed, whereas within the last week the Tribune correspondent has heard at least half a score of Democratic Congression openity express the belief that there will not be what they would recard as a thorough and satisfactory revision of the tariff during the next two years, and some of them declared that they did not expect it during the next Administration.

bery of the great majority of the American people," must regard with a feeling akin to abhorence what he regards as the intention, if not determination, to send "Tariff Reform" to the rear. In a recent conversation with a Tribune correspondent a Western Democratic Representative, who favored Cieve'and's nomination and who holds these opinions, said:

"I cannot understand why, if we believe the doctrine in regard to the tariff which we laid down at Chicago and preached during the campaign, an effort to revise the tariff so as to eliminate its protective features should not be began at the earliest possible day, and I have been amaged at the surg s passes."

With and centrolled by the money power; a man with and centrolled by the money power; a man the surent majoring constraints who have little or no regard for the wants to the demands of the great mass of the people. In rest to the demands of such men Mr. Cleveland has sending ration men who have little or no regard for the wants of the great mass of the people. In rest to the demands of the preach of the kenands of the great mass of the people. In rest to the demands of the preach as the men Mr. Cleveland has sending ration men who have little or no regard for the wants of the great mass of the people. In rest to the demands of the preach as sending rations of the provious for weeks past importing congretions for weeks past importing congretions for weeks past importing congretions of the people. In rest to the demands of the great mass of the people. In rest to the demands of the great mass of the provious continuous congretions. In rest, to the demands of the great mass of the proving rations of the great mass of the provious continuous congretations. In rest, the surface of the surface and control of the serious congretations and control of the demands of the great mass of the provious control of the demands of the great mass of the provious control of the men Mr. Cleveland has the campaign.

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Washington, Feb. 19.-Messrs, Thurston, Castle at arter, of the Special Commission of the Provisional Government of Hawali, spent to-day in New-York They are expected to return to-morrow. This body has nothing to do now but await the action of the senate on the treaty to annex Hawaii to the United States. If they take the next regular steamer from San Fran cisco for Honolulu, Mr. Thurston and his associates must leave Washington a week from to-day at

Paul Neumann, the envoy of the lately deposed Queen, was confined to his room to day by a severe cold. He hopes to be out again to morrow. He said to night that he had no engagement to meet the secretary of State or the President, but that he intended to call upon secretary Foster at the carliest possible moment after that official's return to Washington.

THE BOND AMENDMENT IN THE HOUSE. Washington, Feb. 19.-Representative Holman was of Mr. Sherman's 3 per cent bond proposition, witch the Senate yesterday added to the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill. He answered that the matter had not been discussed at all in the House, and that therefore he could not say what was the of that body in regard to it. "The bill will come up in the House," continued Mr. Holman, "on Tuesday or Wednesday upon its return from the Senate. My opinion is that the bond amendment, with all other amendments, as a matter of form will be nonconcurred in, and will then go to conference. ter will doubtless be nequiesced in by the House tell." ever the conference agrees to recommend in the mat-

HIS SKULL FRACTURED AT A BIRTHDAY PARTY. Frank Clark, a longshoreman living on the top floor of No. 774 Greenwich st., gave a party on saturdal night in celebration of the birthday of his sou John The party was attended by a number of Clark's friends, six of whom came in company from their homes in the upper part of the city, while another party of sfx, all of whom were mechanics, belonged down-town. There were also a number of young women in the party. When the visitors were preparing to go home, at about 3 o'clock sanday moraing, Garst Addis, one of the downtown visitors, became involved in a quarrel with one of the uptown guests, named Me Clark told the men that if they wanted it fight they must go down to the sidewalk. They will down, and Addis struck McNeel and knocked him down. McNeel regained his footing, and another d the visitors, Bernard Bergen, tried to separate the while two more men took sides with Addis and all three assaulted McNeel. He was rescued from his assalants and it was found that he had received a compound fracture of the skull. He was sent to Bellevae Hespital by the police of the Ninth Precinc and is said to be in a critical condition. Addis was arrested, and the other members of the party are said to be where they can be found when wanted.

INVITED WITNESSES TO SEE HIS SEICIDE.

Chicago, Feb. 19 (Special).-Alexander Durham, aged twenty-five, a dealer in sponges, determined on suicide carly yesterday morning. He was anxious that the public should know all about it, so he hired a small how to go to the office. boy to go to the office of a morning paper with a note, which read: "Send a reporter immediately to room No. 712. Auditorium Hotel." The reporter arrived at the hotel at the same moment with B. T. Van Alen, a friend of Durham, who had also been invited to witness the suicide.

As they entered the room, Durham jumped from the bed, where he was lying, and placed a pistol to his bed, where he was lying, and placed a pistol to his breast; but before he could pull the trigger Van Alen we nelted the weapon from his grasp. Then the young man broke down and cried. He wanted so much to die. He was taken to Harrisonest, station, where he said that his m ther lived in New-York, and that he had left there six years no. As to the cause of his attempted suigide, he said; "There is a woman in the case, but I fell not disclose her name. Because she refused to marry me I determined to end a life that without her was not worth living."